THE AMERICAN GOLCONDA. ASTONISHING STORY OF THE GREAT

Spleonda Piled on Eldorado, and Both Re-duced to Real Life—One Man Professing so be Worth Three Hundred Millions— Romance in the Life of an Adventurer.

DIAMOND OPERATOR.

Prom the Louisettie Courier-Journal.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Dec. 14.—On my return from New Orleans last night, I learned to my great astonishment that my house had been surrounded at the dead hour of midnight by the Sheriff and posse, and everything of value had been levied on and removed to parte unknown to me, as if I had stolen the money they were hought with. I will state here that I mean no reflection on the officer, as he did no more than his cluty, led to believe, as he was, that I was a swindler. I have been informed that the attachment was sworn out in this State by the agent of one Wm M. Lent for \$50,000, the amount he has been shrewd enough to induce his agent to believe and swear I obtained from him by fraud. Now, Mr. Editor, as much has been said about the matter-circulated by Lent and his ring, for he has one—I wish to give a correct statement of the matter, and my connection with the diamond muddle and Wm. M. Lent. I will premise by saying I never sold one dollar's worth of property to Lent, nor have I ever had any contract with him, in 1850, nor at any other time; nor did he ever pay me one cent on any contract I ever had with him, or on his own account. Slack and myself were provided in November, 1850, Harpending and G. D Roberts, they furnishing the means and being full ps. thers with us in our discoveries. We discovered the monds and reported the fact to Roberts was very much elized by our discovery, and promised Slack and myself to From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

well to

KEEP IT A PROFOUND SECRET

until we could explore the country further, and ascertain more fully the extent of our discoveries. So we made a second trip to the country, and we found diamonds plentiful, but not over a very large extent of country. We made two other discoveries about 100 miles south of our first discovery, which I am satisfied will pay to work. We returned to San Francisco, and made our report to Roberts and Harpending, the latter having returned in the meantime from London, this being in April, 1871. Roberts and Hangending, being so much elated over our discoveries, and men of great speculative proponaity, made a proposal to buy Slack and myself out. I then refused to sell my interest, or any part of it, at any price; but they succeeded in purchasing Slack's interest at \$100,000, gold coin (this being in June, 1871), thereby securing three-fourths—a controlling interest—in the discoveries. Now, the question arose how the mines should be worked, and Roberts and Harpending proposed to incorporate a company, which I then and always after opposed. In this way the work was delayed. Immediately after Slack sold his interest he was employed by Roberts and Harpending to make another trip with me to the diamond fields to make further explorations. After an absence of near two months we returned with good results, this being in July, 1871. Now, up to this time I did got know that all living seul

KNEW ANYTHING ABOUT OUR DISCOVERIES except Roberts, Harpending, Slack, and myself, all partners in the discoveries ave Slack, who

KNEW ANYTHING ABOUT OUR DISCOVERIES EXCEPT ROBERTS, Harpending, Slack, and myself, ill partners in the discoveries save Slack, who ad been, but sold out. If R. berts or Harpendiag had sold out any part of their interests beover this I was entirely ignorant of it, nor did I now it for nearly one year after Slack's sale of is interest. Roberts and Harpending still insting on incorporating a company, and I still felusing to go into a large incorporation, not they having, as I afterward learned, sold o much of their interests as to lose the ontrol, Mr. Harpending, to regain control, coppused to give me \$250,000 for one-fourth iny one-fourth interest, to be paid \$100,000 ash, and \$100,000 when my statements were veried by some mining expert, to be selected by im, which proposal I accepted. He selected by im, which proposal I accepted. He selected by im, which proposal I accepted. He selected by im, which proposal is accepted. He selected by im, which proposal is accepted. He selected by im, which proposal I accepted. He selected by im, which proposal I accepted. He selected by im, which proposal is accepted. He selected by im, and the proposal is accepted. He selected by im, which proposal is accepted. He selected by im, and the mining spert of California, who graduated at Freiburg. Germany, to go to the fields and examine the Roberty, Slack, and myself started from the Roberty. Janin received from his employers farpending, &c.) for his services \$3,000 at the privilege of one thousand shares the company, which, on his return to San ancisco, he sold for \$40,000, realing \$30,000 ear on it. Our party arrived on the fields bout 4 o'clock in the evening. We made camp, il hands were anxious to find diamonds, so we mediately proceeded to the location. Mr. ubery, I believe, found the first dia and at this time. I had received every follow with a control of the control of th

Burge profits, if washed in quantities.

THE EXPENSE OF WASHING

Would never exceed \$10 per ton. An acre covers
C.00 square feet, and with an average depth of soil of
one foot would produce (at twenty came feet per ton
over, but say, two thousand tons. Therefore, if the
ground prove as rich over only one-half acre of ground,
set he stuff washes already, this small area will produce
1.00 tons, and would note than cover by its yield of
diamonds and robles the purchase money.
If ten acres only, which would furnish 20,000 tons, to
be one-twentieth 5 per cent.) as rich as the best
ground, the produce will amount to \$5,000,00, or \$50 per
Share.

Now the company own—
1.0 no block around discovery of 160 acres
2.00 oleck of 2.70 acres.

The first block alone with acres 2,660 acres.

The first block alone, with a depth of gravel of one foot, would produce 220,000 tons; last ten years' washing, 100 tons per diem. It is evident, therefore, that for all practical purposes it is sufficient to conflue our attention to the first onek of the acres, which, as far as known, contains the best ground.

Our stay at the diamond field was so short (we were in camp at the field only seven days), and there was so much to be done in the way of locating, surveying, and gooding the property water rights and timber lands, that it left me much less time than I desired in which the prospect and sample this tract of ground. To prospect the whole tract of nearly 5,0.0 acres would occupy insents.

than is as ye; proved to be dismond bearing; and anally, that I consider any investment at \$4* per share, or at the rate of \$4,000,000 for the whole property, a safe and attractive one. Very truly, your obedient servant.

I will here state that after this report in July, 1872, I made another sale to Harpending of 15,000 shares, as arranged and settled by them, at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, G. D. Roberts being alone present (and this was before any company was formed), for \$300,000, leaving me 3,000 shares, as divided up by them in the contemplated company. The reason Harpending bought these shares of me was thistened that G. S. Dodge, a California sharper and a good miner, who had been on these diamond fields seven days, as above stated, and went and dug where he pleased, offered me \$500,000 for the three-fourths of my interest I had left, which would have given him the controlling interest in the concern—a thing not desired by Harpending. It would seem to those knowing Dodge that he would have discovered "the sait" as quick as a deer. Now it is well known that I hired at this place, last July, twenty-one men to go out to work these mines. All of which I did as the agent of the company; and at this time I had received every dollar of my money, being \$550,000. Now, if I had "salted" the mines, it would have been the process of the pr

cot, and inclined to mulsiness, but we present the following as the suostance of the result of THE GILLETTE PUMPING PROCESS.

Interviewer—Coionel, you were one of the Roberts diamond expedition just returned?

Gillette (who gets excited occasionally and doubles up and mires in words)—You show that **very well; why ask so memany questions?

Interviewer—Well, that was simply preliminary. Everything must have a beginning. Have you had a pleasant time?

Gillette—Filesant time! Why, look at me. Don't I look healthy and rrobust?

Interviewer—When did you leave our hospitable shores, as the novel writer makes his hero ask of the filette—Well, I left here August 23; if that does you any good, and I traveled if-fifet-class—

Interviewer—Until you get to Deaver?

Gill the—I sight's sy so, young mus; mmind me, I am particular to my answers. I traveled on the railroad—until 1 stopped.

Interviewer—And where was that?

Gillette—Well, I don't know as that would de you or anybody clas any good.

Interviewer—Well, then, when did you reach

THE DIAMOND FIELDS?

Interviewer—Well, then, when did you reach

THE DIAMOND FIELDS?

Gillette—In good time. We sk-sk-irmished around for a few d-days, and found that some smartles were very anxious to see where we were going—then we played re-r-roots on them—sh, ha! [And here the Colonel Bughed.]

Interviewer—How so?

Gillette—Why, we split the party in two. Joe Roberts, Powers, Mil, and Latham is brother of M. S. Latham), went off one way, while G. D. Roberts and the baisnes of as went the other. The fellers followed the Joe Roberts crowd, and I guess they had a d-d-d—d good time of it.

Interviewer—Well, what did you do when you finally reached the so-called diamond fields?

Gill-tte—What should we do but camp? Then we started in to survey.

Interviewer—Who led the expedition, and how did

Gillette—George Roberts was captain, and a b-b-better captain never straddied a kicking mule. There were ten of us-you had the names all right in yesterday's Caronice—and we all obeyed Roberts. He went on also d with Rub-bery, who was pilot, and we followed. Had pleaty of inules packing and horses to ride. Remington rides and bowse-knives in abundance. Altogether we were well-f-fixed.

Interviewer—Meet any Indians?
Gillette—Yos, a few; but they gave us a wide berth. No trouble with them.
Interviewer—How long were you in the fields?
Gillette—Long enough to survey \$1,00 acres of land. Bost did the surveylers and I handled the chain, with occasional diversions in the way of stilling dear. We killed quite a number. Had f-fresh meat all the time. K-k-killed 'om myself—but Bost is smart on the trigger (amiling). Can't help telling you a little incident disconfidence); don't want B-B-Bost to know I told you.

BOST'S ELK.

Roberts one day said to us: "I wish you would go off down to that range and report what you see!" That r-range was a long way off, so we took a few days 'provisions and started. The third day out we were travelling quietly along a meson, near a ravine, when suddenly John (that's B-Bost) whispered, "Hish! Lookathere! Bee that big elk!" And I looked "athore," and on the other side of the ravine was a big black spot moving around. And I said to John (that's B-Bost). "I'll hold your horse; you go down and get a shot at him!" John got re-right down and got an his marrow-bones and crawled down to the ravine. I watched him, and watched the black spot. They he disappeared in the brush, and then he reapleared. Then I saw him r-r-raise up with the rife, on a becline for the elk. I expected to hear the shot and

forts?
Gillette (smilling)—Yes; we had two gallons of w-whis-key—to cure rattlesnake bites. Before we got home the rattlesnakes would have won every time. Cocktails were like angel's visits.

IS SURN DEATH.

If there ever should be such a requisition, which I am sure will never be, as it is a ruse to drive me from my home, the Governor will be very slow to grant it, if he will only take the time and trouble to inquire into the true facts in this case. I suppose I am the only working man or prospector who ever had anything in Lent's reach that he did not get. That diamonds and rubles are the natural product of hat soil can be seen by the appended reports, which also appeared in the Sau Francisco Chrometic of October 8, 1872:

THE ORIGINAL DIAMOND DISCOVERY AND MIN-

which also appeared in the San Francisco Chromests of October 8, 1872;

THE ORIGINAL DIAMOND DISCOVERT AND MINING OMPANY.

In August last, shortly after the diamond excitement first broke out, Tom Miner arrived from the Wallapat district in Armons, and laid claim to being the original discoverer of the diamond fields. Upon the strength of his assistions and reventions the original Diamond Discovery and Mining Company was incorporated, and arangements were made for estading out an expedition under Miner's lead to the diamond regions. After the arrangements had been nearly all completed. Miner ascertained that the company had some time proviously sent a party to the piace, and thereupon he broke his engagement and withdrew from the company. He is still in facelly, and on Saturday, in conversation with a Chromice reporter, amounted his intentio, to visit the locality with a party of his own. Meanwhile the party sent out by the company have been successful. The secretary of the company, George A. Treadwell, yesteriary informed a Chromice reporter that they weig so receipt of a letter from their prospecting p. Wr., stating that they had found precious stones in considerable quantities, and that they had forwarded a package of the stones by express. Incase are expected to arrive to-day by the overland train. They will be submitted to a competent lapidary for a scientific test, and the result will be made public The company decline to give further information about the state the locality of the diggings or the number of men they have at work, and say the public must wait for particulars until the stones are tested, and their value or worthlessness ascertained.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1872.

THE NEW GOLCONDA MINING COMPANY.

Arneld and Slack in their Old Kentucky

Home Their Antecedents. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Dec. 14.—The great diamond muddle continues to be the exciting topic just now in the newspapers. The Associated Press despatches in the Courier-Journal of yesterday contained a telegram saying that Win. M. Lent started from San Francisco on the 12th instant for the purpose of commencing suit against Arnold for \$150,000. This is evidently a mistake. Win. M. Lent may have started East on the 12th, but the suit has already been commenced, as was stated by your correspondent in Wednesday Courier-Journal. The sum for which the suit is instituted is \$25,000, as stated in that correspondence, and not \$150,000, according to the report of the agent of the Associated Press in San Francisco. Philip Arnold and John Slack are the defendants in the petition, and are both natives of Hardin county.

PHILIP ARNOLD'S LIFE

was quite eventful in his earlier days. When a boy about fifteen or sixteen years of age, he was bound to Judge John Morris (now dead, but formerly an old citizen of our town, and at one time Judge of the Hardin County Court to learn the hatters' trade. But the indenture proved of no avail, for, the Mexican war breaking out, young Phil cancelled the agreement made between his father and Judge Morris by going off with the volunteers. Young as he was, he bore the hardships of a soldier as a Soldier should; but when the war closed, he did not return to the State and county of his nativity, but chose California as his home. There he remained until 1854, Returning to Elizabethtown, the county seat of the county in which he was born, and where his boyhood was passed, he was received quite warmly by his old associates, who had known little Phil in his boyhood, and with whom he seemed to have been quite a favorite. He had returned with some money, but was restless among the monotony and dull transactions of an old Kentucky village, as Elizabethtown was in 1854-5, without a railroad, or anything to give even the semblance of life and buoyancy. In eventful in his earlier days.

PHILIP ARNOLD OF TO-DAY.

He is about 42 or 43 years old, and though he has seen much of this world and borne many of its hardships, having followed the business of a miner a portion of the time, and been one of as many prospecting parties in the wilds of the western country as probably any man of his age, he has borne it all well, and though just in his prime now, he looks perhaps younger than he really is. He is a keen, shrewd business man, oftentimes apparently as reticent as Grant, at other times very pleasant and communicative in his conversation. He has what a great many old Kentuckians are pleased to call "a long head," and is supposed by those who know him to be amply able to take care of himself. He has never borne the character of a bad man, but, on the contrary, has had the confidence of our people, and has lately accommodated persons who needed help according to their deserts. His family consists of a wife, daughter, and two sons. PHILIP ARNOLD OF TO-DAY.

dence of our people, and has lately necommodated persons who needed help according to their deserts. His family consists of a wife, daughter, and two sons.

JOHN B. SLACK,

the other defendant to the suit, is an older man than Arnoid, an old bachelor, and, as we said before, is a native of Hardin county, born in the neighborhood known as Howe's Valley. He was much esteemed as a young man, as we are informed by the old residents of the place, who knew John Slack well." He was one among the first of our young men who voluntered to go to Mexico at the breaking out of the Mexican war. He wont, we believe, in the company of Cantain Moss from Green county. At the head of his service he returned to Kentucky, raised a company, but was greatly disappointed when it was decided that his company cane too late to be re-cived. He remained at home till about 1849, when the gold fever inred him off to California. He crossed the continent by the overland route, a very interesting account of the journey being published in the Kentucky Register soon after the arrival of himself and party.

HIS CHARACTER.

The world did not at first go well with Slack in his occupation as a miner. He was full of charity, easy in his nature, and had to assume a great deal to meet on an equal footing the shrewd and plotting money-hunters of that country, in a conversation with an old gentleman to-day he remarked: "If John Slack is a swindler, he has accoured a second nature, for he was born with as much honesty as anybody. Folks haven t heard the other slid yet." In fact, Slack has been represented to me as a man whose last mouthful would be divided with even a stranger if he thought him needy. He was constable in this district under the oid transitution, when that officer was appointed, and acquirted himself in that position very reditably. He has worked very hard, and has made some money, we understand, outside of that he is said to stand, outside of that he is said to stand, outside of that he is said to stand, outside of the first hear of he pla

ABOUT THE DISCOVERIES.

There are queries in regard to Lent, the man who brings the suit. It is stoutly denied by the knowing ones among Arnoid's friends that Lent ever purchased a dolfar's worch of the diamond discovery from Arnoid, and yet he sues. Janin, "poor Janin," as he is called by a California correspondent, in his first report as an expert for those who purchased from Arnoid and Slack, says that the mines are very rich, and precious stones were found even beneath the roots of trees where no other hand but that of nature could have planted them. Soon after this report Lent & Co. put the stock upon the market, and Janin, it leaks out, sold 1,000 shares at \$40 per share, and after the sale suddenly became convinced that the whole matter was a fraud. Arnoid and Slack sold, according to our understanding, before the stock was put upon the market, not upon their own representations, but upon the representations of Janin, the expert employed by those men, who alterward purchased the discovery, sold stock, and made up the company.

The people here are, however, awaiting anxiously for further developments, and are loath to form an opinion until the matter is more fully developed.

ARNOLD'S REFURN TO ELIZABETHTOWN.

Arnoid arrived here Thursday night locoking as well as usual, and still expresses a feeling of

yestriagy informed a Chromode reporter that they was an receipt of a letter from their prespecting p. W., staning that they had found precious stones in considerable quantities, and that they had forwarded a package of the stones by express. These are expected to arrive to day by the overland train. They will be submitted to a competent lapidary for a scientific test, and the result will be made public. The company decline to give further information about the stater until after the test is made. They decline to state the locality of the diggings or the number of men they have at work, and say the public must wait for particulars until the stones are tested, and their value or worthlessness accretained.

THE ARIZONA DIAMOND MINING COMPANY.

Shortly after the discovery of Lent, Roberts, Harpending, et al., was made known, Major Buckley—a gentleman who was formerly beansoted with the Buster of Arnold and Slank. Some

Mr. M. Hildebrandt's Card-Where a Gen-tleman Can Get a Beautiful Frigate Jab-bed upon his Arm for One Dellar-Or an Angel and a Tombstone for Two Dellars. "I learned tattooing twenty-six years go," said Mr. M. Hildebrandt to a Sun reporter, resterday, " and for the last six years have made

sir, and I should be glad to see you any time at my place of business." The following is a transcript of the card :

it my exclusive profession. Here is my card,

Done with
INDIAINE
INDIAINE
M. HILLEBRANDT,
26 years in practice,
42 Oak streets.
Between Oliver and James streets.

The reporter accepted the invitation, and soon

HOW THE ARTIST ROSE.

Mr. Hildebrandt said that in 1846 he was a seaman on board the United States frigate United States, one of the men-of-war composing the African squadron under the command of Commodore Reed.

"I was a young fellow, then." he continued, "and the sea was rose-colored to me. I imag-ined there was no place so attractive as on board

ship, driving along before the wind, bound for a foreign port. It has taken a great many years to get that idea out of my head, and I am not sure that it is out yet."

The tattooing sallor-artist gave his pantaloons a hitch, took a fresh chew of tobacco, and settled himself as if he were going to spin a regular old forecastle yarn. In order to prevent such an infliction the reporter said: "Well, about the tattooing. Tell us all about that."

Hildebrandt—I was coming to that. You see, one of the men on board—Harrington his name was—a great big six and a half footer, from Philadelphia, he was doing all the tattooing on the ship. And he could do it pretty well, too. He covered my back with the crucifixion. It took him about ten days to do it. I haven't seen it for afteen years, but I suppose it's there yet.

ALL CATTOOED BUT HIS FACE.

ALL CATTOOED BUT HIS FACE.

ALL VATTOOED BUT HIS FACE.

Reporter—Are you tattooed much on other parts of the bod; Hiddebrandt—Yes, there isn't an inch of my skin except my face but what is tattooed. Welf, as I was going to say. I got Harrington to teach me to draw, for that is the principal thing. The pricking of the skin is quite easily learned. I had a natural taste for drawn' even when I was a small boy, and would always rather do that at school than anything eise. And so in a short time I got so that I could tattoo as well as Harrington could. But him and me never fell out about it, for I never took any jobs from him that he wanted. The fact is, we both had as much as we cared about doing when we were off watch. Reporter—How long were you on the cruise? Hildebrandt—Three years. We came home and were discharged at Norfolk, Va. Afterthat I went with Commodore Perry on the Japan expedition. There I had everything my own way. There was no other sailor in the squadron who could tattoo as well as I could.

The reporter during the recital had leisure to examine the tattoo artist. He is a medium-sized man with a clear, open, honest expression of countenance. His face is bronzed very dark by

or to-day.

To old, and though he is and borne many of wed the business of a se, and been one of as is in the wilds of the salv any man of his lit. And though just in ke better class of salors.

Reporter—Do you know anything about the history of tattooing?

Hidebrandt—Ob yes, I've made the matter a study, I've read everything I could find about it. I saw one up in the Cooper Institute—you will not to take care of him the totake care of him the character of a bad y, has had the confishs has lately necomment h

How the artist does it.

Reporter—Please let me see your implements for tattooing, and explain to me how you do it. Hildebrandt—Here they are, here are three sets of fine cambric needles, No. 12, each set fastened in a bit of wood. I have two kinds of colored India ink—black and vernilion—more properly called Chinese ink, because China is where it comes from. The ink is the same as is used by architects and surveyors, and is of the best quality. There is no camphor in it. It costs \$1.50 an ounce. I prepare the ink or pigment for use by mixing it with a little water in a dish. I then dip the ends of the needles in the link, and puncture the skin with them, drawing the design on the skin as I proceed. I rarely ever cause the blood to flow, and it is not very paintal. Here are some sample drawings in this book of the styles of work I do and the prices I charge.

The reporter examined the book. One draw-

this design on the breast or other part of the body the artist charges \$2.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

Another design is an angel kneeling in front of a tombstone. She has beautiful blue curls, and immeting fray wings. The waist of her dress is of a deep vermillon color. It is cut low in the neck and in the most fashionable style. The skirs, which is colored a lovely pea green, is made demi-train with a ruffle at the bottom of box plaits. One dollar is the price of this.

Faith, hope, and charity is represented by a cross, an anchor, and a heart enclosed in a wreath. This is also one dollar, and is of the proper size to have pricked on the back of the neck, or but the back of the neck, or but the back of the hand. It would look beautiful on the arm of a isay, is above the elbow, or as an ornament on the walt instead of a braclet.

A dancing giff with a pink waist and sush and shot, which wastr is \$1. Mr. Hildebrandt has this design processed on the small of his back. A ship in full sait, with a shield and American flag, is \$1. A star, anchor, eagle, and flag, mixed up arristically, with two classed hands undernoath, all surrounded by a wreath, costs but \$1.50. Mr. Hildebrandt has this design over his right shoulder blade.

Ireland is emblematized by a harp, attached to which is the figure of an angel with outsproad wings, as if she were flying away with the instrument. Underneath are the patriotic worlds:

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

But the sailor, the joily American sailor, and his Susan is the thing to take the eye of a young fellow who wishes to see the world. See how perfectly happy they are—especially Susan. A suip is in the distance, lying at anohor. William has just arrived from a long cruise. He has his best toggery on—a bine woollen shirt with a wide, open collar, broad-bottomed pantaloons, and pumps. His pockets are full of money, for his long-kept-back wages have been paid him. Susan is dressed in pink from top to bottom. She has William clasped by both hands, and she is willing and able to assist William in getting rid of his hard earnings. Mr. Hildebrandt has this design jabbed on his stomach, and he'll puncture it on anybody else's stomach for \$1.50.

There are numerous other designs, many of which are of a religious character. Mr. Hildebrandt said he was frequently summoned by many highly respectable gentlemen of the city to tattoo them, mostly with Masonic emblems. The last gentleman he had the honor of tattooning a Masonic emblem upon was Major Tarr, Engrossing Clerk for the Board of Aldermen. He pricked on his arm a square and compass, the number of his lodge, and his name in full.

Mr. Hildebrandt said he had frequent calls' from Southerners while on a visit to the city. The patrons of Delmonico are numbered among his best customers. On many of these gentlemen he has punctured an old frigate for \$1.

"I may therefore conclude," said the reporter, that tattooing is still practiced to a considerable extent in the cit,?"

Hildebrandt 'Yes, and always will be until the milienium arrives. Then I suppose we will all he a pure white, with not a disfiguring mark not a suppose we will all he a pure white, with not a disfiguring mark not as a suppose we will all he a pure white, with not a disfiguring mark not a suppose we will all he a pure white, with not a disfiguring mark not a suppose we will all he a pure white. With not a disfiguring mark not a suppose we will all he a pure white. With not a disfiguring m

onded.

The Death of Edward A. Pollard.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17.—Edward A. Pollard.

ddior and scihor, died in Lynchburg yesterday evening. sord by

ANNA E. DICKINSON INTERRUPTED

Breeze in Steinway Hall Last Night-Un-expected Question which the Fair Lecturer Did Not Choose to Answer.

Last night Miss Anna E. Dickinson addressed a tolerably fair audience in Steinway Hail on the subject of labor. She declared against strikes, which, she said, only served to fill our factories with foreign workmen, and consign the American mechanic to pauperism

fill our factories with foreign workmen, and consign the American mechanic to pauperism. Already the workshops of the country are in nine cases out of ten superintended by Suropeans. The action taken by the workingmen in the eight-hour strike of last summer she stigmatized as cowardly and dishonest.

While proceeding in this strain, she was interrupted by a grave, middle-aged man in the audience, who desired to ask a question.

"Assuredir," replied Miss Dickinson.

"I am a practical jeweller," said the questioner; "suppose you bring your watch to be mended, for which you pay \$4. I take half a day to do it, my pay being 50 cents an hour. How much of the profit should go to my employer and how much to me?" [Applause.]

Not being prepared with an answer, Miss Dickinson disposed of the question by saying that she was there to state her case, and not to reply to individual objections. She then proceeded with her lecture, closing with a ludicrous picture of the results to society should the eight-hour law be adopted by all classes.

Hardly had the applause which greeted the conclusion of her lecture subsided when an employer in the audience requested attention while he answered the question propounded by the practical jeweller. The noise, however, was so great that he was inaudible, save to a few near him. The person addressed, though much too far off to know what was being said, seemed to feel that it was not favorable to his class, and replied with acrimony, which produced a retort in kind. Miss Dickinson stood on the platform smiling graciously upon the disputants, and the audience, many of whom had resumed their seats, applauded vociferously as a thrust was vigorously given or parried with success. The discussion at length became very animated. The equally divided between employers and employed. The ushers exerted themselves to clear the hall, and the assemblage dispersed, thoroughly satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Three Men Arrested on Charges Made by the

Other-Released Through Each Other's Instrumentality. About two weeks ago Edward M. Cook and G. W. Bertrand were arrested in Hoboken, charged by Gilbert F. Raisbeck with conspiracy and blackmalling. The latter alleged that he had purchased some Brooklyn property from a George W. Gardner, and that after suits in the New York courts he had been obliged to compromise concerning the disputed title with Gardner. In this matter Cook and Bertrand, the latter of whom is a lawyer, acted as agents. After the first payment of the compromise, the two men, it is aileged, began to blackmail him,

two men, it is alleged, began to blackmail him, in order to prevent the reopening of the cases, which were still in the New York courts undecided, and in the course of two years not had paid them \$9,000. This was Raisbeck's statement, and on it Cook and Bertrand were arrested and lodged in the Hoboken jail, and a warrant, which was not, however, served, was issued for the arrest of Gardner.

Since that time the two men in jail have made statements deeply implicating Raisbeck, which statements were also published at the time. Yestorday the case was still further complicated by the appearance of Gardner on the scene for the first time and by the statements made by him. The proceedings were of a somewhat curious character. Gardner made an affidavit that he sold the disputed property to Raisbeck for \$25,000 in order to remove it from litigation, with the understanding that the ostensible buyer was to give him five mortgages for the total amount of \$22,950. These mortgages, it is alleged, were never given, not one cent of money was ever paid for the property, and all attempts to secure its return were ineffectual. On affidavits embodying these statements Rai-beck was yesterday arrested on Jersey City Heights and taken to the County Jail.

Cook has made a statement that Raisbeck introduced him to a man whom he said was G. W. Gardner, but who, it was afterward discovered was not Gardner, and in his presence signed five mortgages on the property as above, giving them to the stranger. Cook at the time thought the matter was all right and believed the stranger to be Gardner. Cook and Bertrand were held in

MR. SUMNER CONDEMNED.

Resolutions Condemning Mr. Sumper's Bill to Erase from the Regimental Colors the Names of Battles with Fellow Citizens.

Boston, Dec. 17 .- In the Massachusetts House to-day Mr. Lincoln of Boston, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported in a draft the resolves relating to Senator Sumner's

draft the resolves relating to Senator Sumner's proposition, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in general court assembled: That, whereas, a bill has been introduced into the Senate of the United States by a Senator from Massachusetts, providing "that the names of battles with fellow citizens shall not be continued in the army register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States: "and whereas, the passage of such a fill would be an insult to the loyal soldery of the nation and depreciate their grand achievements in the late is cheel ion: therefore,

Resolved, That such legislation meets the unqualified condomnation of the people of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to our Senators and Representatives in Congress copies of these resolutions.

Measure, Thompson, Smith, and Heard of the House dissented from the report of the majority of the committee, believing that it is inexpedient for the Legislature to pass any resolutions boncerning the action of the Hon. Chas. Sumner in the Senate of the United States-relative to the army register and regimental clors.

Mr. Winslow of Newton offered a motion that the rules be suspended in order to allow their consideration at once.

Mr. Phillips of Salem opposed the motion, on the ground that it was unprecedented legislation and should be fully considered, and the motion was withdrawn.

Translated from Le Rappel.

Spain.

Translated from Le Rappel.

You take the train one afternoon for Madrid. The next day at noon you cross the customer that an ext day at noon you cross the customer that another new Government has upset the one of the twenty missites past one news reaches you that a new Government has upset the one of clock one. At a quarter to three you hear people say that a revolution is about to break out. But you enter a tunnel; the engine gives a groun. A voice shouts out, "Alight, gentlemen."

You jump out on to the road more dead than alive.

A mysterious person, shouded in a cloak, his face hidden under the broad brim of his hat, is drawing a line on you with his musket. "Your money or your life!"

Naturally, you hand over your money, and inquire into the meaning of all this. A staiwart fellow quickly relieves you of your watch and pocketbook, and condescends to inform you that you have been plundered by the party of "Order."

You continue your voyage on foot. In the first village you stop at you hear the shots of a bring party; it is the Moderadies shooting Republicans. In Madrid you find a Government which can hardly defend itself from the attacks of opposite political parties, and which is dying of insnition in a deserted palace.

La Revolucion de Cuba, the organ of the Cuban Government in this city, in commenting on the above, very justly observes: "The party of Order," commanded by Col. Acosta v Alvear, in Cuba, slihough the former is, notwithstanding its outrages, somewhat superior to the latter, which was composed chiefly of jail birds and members of the chain gangs. We say was composed of the streament which was so christened was destroyed by the patriots, a arcely a single man of the first enrolment surviving. This was the regiment which murdered the family of the Molas in Camaguey."

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 17.—According to agree ment, the numbers of the Court House and Capito ment, the numbers of the Court House and Capitol Legislatures met at the State House at 12 o'clock to-day and proceeded to business, according to the plan of Attorner-General Williams, as the Senate the Licutenant-Governor presided. No special business was transacted. The Barbour county Republicans Senate the Marengo Republicans Senator will prosably also be contested. The seat of the Marengo Republicans senator will prosably also be contested. In the House the Republicans elected the temporary Speaker and the Clerk. They will have a majority of Irom six to eight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Signal Office pre-dicts northerly to northeastly winds and clear weather is the fasters States, and light snow and rain in the southern sortion of the Addite States.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

Stealing from the Penneylvania Railroad Company.

For several months past the Pennsylvania Railror several months past the rennsylvant Rail-road have been troubled by the depredations of a gang of iron and brass thieves, whose operations in that time have cost the company several thousand dollars. Detec-tive Nugent yesterday arrested two of the principal ro-ceivers. Large quantities of the iron were traced to the Ames Spike Factory in Washington street, Jersey City, About three tons of the 1700 car trimmings and brake graring were identified by the railroad employres. The Ames Company had purchased the 1701 in good faith from Patrick McArdle, 8 junk dealer of Morgan street, Jersey City. He was arrested, and heid in \$2,000 bail by Judge Davis. He declared that his principal in the matter was another dealer named Somerville, of Washington street, just below the Ames factory. Somerville was secured and committed in default of \$5,000 bail. Somerville worked through a gang composed in part of young street boys and partly of the workmen on the road.

A Young Woman's Disappointment—A Func-ral Instead of a Bridal Coremony.
Dr. Henry Greene of Grand Rapids, Mich., whe was taken to the Park Hospital on Saturday suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, died yesterday forencon. Dr. Greene had come on from the West to

The Merrisania School Fuss.

Until last August Wm. H. Hyer had been Prin-cipal in School No. 4 in Morrischia for two years. He was removed by the School Board on the charge of dia respectful language and conduct toward the members Prof. Barker of Buffalo was appointed Principal, buf when school opened in September Mr. Hyer refused to recognize him. The School Board forcibly installed Prof. Barker, ousting Mr. Hyer. An indignation meeting of friends of Mr. Hyer told him that the Board had oright to remove him. Mr. Hyer then referred his case to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Albany asking that officer to relustate him. The Superintendent has declined to interfere. In his snawer he says that if the courts can give Mr. Hyer no relief his case is hopeless. was removed by the School Board on the charge of dis

A Jerseyman Robbed

As Jacob Membeth, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, was crossing Hamilton square between it and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he was met by two well-dressed young men, one of whom dealt him a blow in the temple, as he believes, with a pair of metal The Pine Street Tragedy.

The application of James C. King for a stay until the fetura of a commission from Bremen was re newed before Judge Ingraham yesterday, on a new 💶 davit showing that the defence intend to plead insanity, that in January, February, and March, 1869, the prisonic was in the emptoy of O. H. Watjon and was attacked with acute main so that a sea voyage was required for his Cure. Judge Ingraham reserved his decision.

GOOD NEWS FROM CUBA. The Alarm of the Spanish Soldiers in Santi-

Extract from a Private Letter.
KINGSTON, Ja., Nov. 25.—The official despatches which have been received here lately from the Eastern Department of Cuba could not be more favorable to our cause. Mr. ----, who tells me that on each of three nights that he spent in that city the alarm was sounded and everybody momentarily expected the entry of the patriots into the city. Gen. Ignacio Agra-monte goes from one end of Camaguey to the monte goes from one end of Camaguey to the other without meeting any opposition. He frequently captures small Spanish camps. Lately Juan Andulsa, who surrendered to the Spaniards over a year ago, went over to the patriots with eight other armed men, and on the following day they attacked the fortified camp of Las leguas. They sacked nine warehouses an'set are to the place. Many Spaniards were killed. A party of eighty vagabonds, who were being taken by the Spaniards under escore to the trocha, killed their escort and joined the insurgents.

Camaguey are not less than a thousand. The average number of deaths is six per day, but one day the deaths amounted to over eighty. The one day, and some over for the next.

Two Men Falling from a Five-Story Building and Escaping Unburt.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14.-The other day a very remarkable accident happened here, Seven colored hod-carriers were at work on Poole's wharf building, four stories and a base-ment. Six of the men were on the ladder at various points. Sam Griffin was in the act of stepping from the top of the building upon the ladder with an empty hod. His attention was attracted for an instant by something. He grasped at the rung of the ladder and missed it. He fell upon Isaac Backus, the man below him, and knocked him off the ladder. Backus fell upon the next man, and touched the fourth, but they clung to the ladder. Backus fell into the basement among stones and rubbish, and Griffin fell, still grasping the hod, souse upon him.

Every one who saw the accident expected that it would prove fatal to both men. Before the accore of willing men who rushed to aid the fallen hod carriers could get to the spot, Sam Griffin arose to a sitting posture on Ike's breast looked around him, and rubbed his shoulder. Ike Backus made a move upwa, d and displaced his friend. Then both arow and looked at each other for an explanation. Ike assumed the attitude of an argrieved man, and looked as eratched hand and a bruised shoulder, and said he didn't do it o' purpose. The bystanders help remained to be ladder with an empty hod. His attention was

The South Carolina Bribery-Patterson Fix-ing Things with his Accusers.

Columbia, Dec. 17.—The alleged bribery cases against Col. John J. Patterson, and Gen. H. G. Worth-ington, in connection with the recent election of Col

Patterson to the United States Schate, was heard to-day before Justice Richmond. The testimony was freely taken, and the proof was erwhelming and conclusive that no attempt at brib

ery by Col. Patterson or his friends had been attempted. Some of the witnesses upon whose affidavits warrants for elected against Col. Patterson and Gor. Worthington in Open court repudiated their affidavits and swore they had been imposed on in making the same. One witness named Miller admitted the falsity of his affidavit, and that it was made to compet Col. Patterson to pay \$1,000. After an elaborate examination all the cases against col. Patterson, Gen. Worthington, and the memoer, Fortune Giles, who was also according to the falsity of his affidavit, and another than the patterson, Gen. Worthington, and the memoer, Fortune Giles, who was also according to the falsity of his affidavit and the appliance of a large crown in attendance.

Two Vessels Lost.
HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 17.—The steamship Mans sailed for New York last night.

The steamship Scandinavian sailed at noon to-day for The brig E. Bertha of St. John's, N. F., struck upon the Middle Ingovish and went to pieces last Friday Capt. Pippy, after seeing all the crew safe, was lost among the breakers by a sudden breaking up of the vessel.

The brigantine Princess Louise of Sidney, while as sea, sprung a leak and was lost. The crew took to their bouts, and after two days' exposure to great peril reached Fanchu (2) all safe.

It has been snowing here all day.

Navigation on the Hudson.

Newnunght, Dec. 17.—The steamer Ramsdell Borges continues to run between this city and New York. All the other lines of toats have ceased their tripe for the senson. North of this city river navigation is practically closed. The ice is not very heavy here, but navigation is, with the continued oold weather, becoming more difficult.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The remains of the artist Kensett will lie in state in the Academy of Design from 10 to 12 to-day, Miss Neilson visited the Tombs yesterday, and was shown through the building by Justice Dowling.

The Hen. Thomas H. Nelson. United States Minister to Mexico salled yesterday for Vera Cruz by the steamer city of Merids.

Mr. Walter P. Grover lectured in Association hall last evening on "The Currency Needs of Gordineter" horace Greeley would have presided at tablecture had he been fiving.

Yesterday afternoon Dennis Daley, a laborer, aged 27, of Forty-eighth street and First avenue, full from a sonfold on the third story of a new building in Fifty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, and was fatally injured.

G. L. Pogg of 22 Coenties slip was held in \$500 bail by Commissioner Osborn yesterday on a charge of violating the United States shipping act by shipping William Wilson and others in the American schooled Luzsie Major.